

By Request.

We republish the Constitution, to be found on the outside, by request, and at the same time to give many new subscribers an opportunity of preserving it.

To Correspondents.

We cannot too particularly urge upon those who write for this paper, to send in their communications early, more particularly if lengthy. Sending them in on Monday, at the latest moment, subjects us to great inconvenience in giving them a place, and mortification in refusing when it is impossible to insert them. Please remember this.

To Advertisers.

The system upon which all business is conducted now, is strictly a cash one, no other will do. It is ours, and advertisers will please bear it in mind, that all transient advertisements for this paper must be paid for in advance to insure publication. Regular advertisers are called upon monthly, or at time of discontinuance. An advertisement, too, handed in, without any specified number of insertions marked thereon, will be inserted until ordered out. Obituaries and marriage notices must be paid for in advance.

To Subscribers.

The three months term of a few of our subscribers in some instances is out, and in others about to expire. According to rule their papers have been crossed for two or more numbers, and all those who do not comply with terms and renew, will cease to receive the paper further. This is the only rule we can work upon successfully, and it being impossible to make exceptions, we treat all alike. Parties therefore, who have overlooked the mark, and who fail to receive the paper will know the reason, and act accordingly. The Herald being now, in its enlarged form, published at double its former expense, it behooves us more particularly to work upon a close cash system.

Club Rates.

Intending to make the 'Herald' second to no paper in the upper country, we offer the following inducements to getters up of clubs:

Clubs of five, for six months, \$5; and one to get up of club. Clubs of ten, for six months, \$10; and one to get up of club.

By this it will be seen that five persons clubbing together will receive five copies for six dollars instead of \$7.50, and the still greater reduction of having it for one dollar, besides an extra copy to the one who with a trifling exertion is fortunate in making up the club. Send in your clubs early. The mails are now beginning to run with something like the old system, and soon there will be nothing in the way, when every body can have a paper regularly without the old uncertainty and annoyance.

Education—Our Schools.

Our people appear to have lost sight of the importance of scholastic education. This, however, will be only of temporary duration. Our schools, says the *Mobile Tribune*, "will probably, hereafter, be more flourishing, for it is not likely there will soon be wealth enough to send our children to Europe, or to the East of this country, for what they ought to learn at home." We have several excellent schools in Newberry, and we advise every parent and guardian to lose no time in educating their children. No pains should be spared, and any sacrifice should be made to discharge this great duty. Education is a priceless inheritance—a boon and pearl of price. Think of and appreciate the benefits arising from it, and let the humblest, poorest parent remember that to morally educate his child or children is to afford the best legacy, the richest of gifts. There are too many diamonds in the rough. Too many children with idle hands and empty minds, scattered far and near. Arrest their course, bring them under the ennobling influences of education and watch the daily growth of accomplishments, grace of action, and refinement of manners.

Rev. Dr. BRANTLY, a kind and amiable gentleman of profound erudition, than whom no better Greek or Latin scholar can be found in this section, presides over a select school for young ladies, in rear of Baptist Church.

Rev. Prof. SMETZER, late President of the Lutheran College, has established a school for boys, in the College. He is a gentleman of large intellectual attainments, experience and ability.

Mr. ALEXANDER, a young gentleman of finished scholarship has opened a school for boys in the basement of the Associate Reformed Church.

The Misses GRABAU, highly accomplished ladies, have opened a school for girls in the session room of the Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. ANDERSON, conducts an interesting school for girls in the Old Academy. She is an educated lady, practical and well qualified to teach.

Should citizens of the district or adjacent country desire to send their children to school here, we have no doubt they can be accommodated with board at very reasonable rates in many kind families, and receive that care and attention necessary to their comfort, health and morals.

Restoration of Churches.

President Johnson has ordered that all Southern Churches which have been in the hands of Northern ministers through the military, be restored to the ministers of the Church South, who will assume control and enter upon their ministerial duties.

Execution at Georgetown.

The two colored men—Billy Wilson and William Arnall—charged with the murder of Mr. J. W. Skinner, in May last. They expired their crime on the gallows; by the neck they hang until they were dead. The execution was by the military, on Saturday, the 31st ult.

The Election for Governor.

Will come off on Wednesday the 18th inst. Col. Orr will most probably be elected to fill that responsible office. He occupied a prominent position in the Convention, and materially aided in the success of his labors. The Hon. W. D. PORTER is spoken of for Governor.

The Election for Members.

Of the Legislature takes place on Wednesday the 18th inst. The body will convene in Columbia on the 25th inst., and its labors will no doubt be very arduous. An early day will be appointed for the Congressional election. Our district is the third, and embraces Orangeburg, Edgefield, Columbia, Lexington, Newberry, Richland and York. The friends of Gen. McGowan we learn are doing his game forward.

The Barbecue at Wadlington's.

The barbecue, at this place on Saturday last, was quite a happy affair, the material preparations reflecting credit upon those who gave it, and giving universal satisfaction to the large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen who participated. The day auspicious, soft and balmy, the ladies charmingly lovely, of course the gentlemen were genial and happy, and under the combined influence of pleasant weather and lovely women, nothing occurred to mar the festivity of the occasion. The candidates were out in force, with the exception of Gen. Garlington, who was prevented attending through indisposition. The purpose—to call out the views of the various gentlemen for the benefit of the "great unwashed" elicited speeches from Maj. Sumner, Hon. R. Moorman, Col. J. H. Williams, Capt. E. S. Kelt, Maj. C. H. Suber, Maj. J. E. Kinard, and Capt. J. M. Calmes, principally upon the great question now agitating the public mind, the conflict of interest between debtor and creditor, and what the remedy, if any, to be adopted to cause the greatest benefit. It is unnecessary to touch upon the remarks of these gentlemen particularly, more than to say that each and all agreed that the subject was momentous, that something must be done, and that something should be done if they are chosen to fill the responsible positions for which they are nominated; but what something is to be must be left to the development of circumstances after they get there. The speeches were good considering the delicate nature of the ground they had to travel over, and of course there were a few discursions and wanderings, but on the whole no better could be done. The characteristic remarks of Mr. Calmes were peculiarly interesting, and call for a brief notice, if he does not go to the House, the people will be unimpaired of their interests, he says. He told them that he was no public speaker, hadn't addressed an audience before in twenty years, was a plain, practical planter, worked hard and thought much for himself; had consented reluctantly to run the race, had rather stay at home, and if elected would work as a public servant to the interest of the people. If not elected would stay at home and take care of No. 1, as he had always done, everybody knew him, therefore they must look out, and do what they think best. Present difficulties did not perplex him, he had plenty of cotton, enough to pay all debts, and a sufficient surplus left to buy up enough land at two dollars per acre, which the unfortunate debtor would be obliged to sell, as would make him richer in three years from now than he is to-day. Send him to the Legislature, and he would try and make it all right, his interest then being the people's; knew that there was much sorrow among members but would steer straight forward himself. As to the Freedmen, knew all about them and their management, would do what is right there. Send him to the Legislature, and he would work as a good servant, let him stay at home and he'd take care of himself, no matter who paid the piper, &c.

As to the dinner, it was capital good, and abundantly plentiful, and a multitude might have been filled with what was left, an evidence of the hospitable and generous character of the neighborhood which had the honor of giving it. A side entertainment, in which many of the young ladies, gallantly assisted by the "beaux" from far and near, disclaimed to politics, was felicitously inaugurated and carried out at the elegant mansion of Mr. Wadlington. And the tripping of light feet to lively measures, held high carnival of pleasure as the hours sped. Not having an inkling of this "inside" arrangement, we of course did not participate, though nothing would have afforded more pleasure. Even to have been a looker on, to have made a note; but in blissful ignorance we remained outside the whole day, thereby losing perhaps the best part of the entertainment, and the fairer portion of our readers, a description of the inner temple scene.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

COTTON BLANKS AND PERMITS.—Which are indispensable to those purchasing or shipping cotton, can be obtained at this office.

The religious exercises in Aveleigh Church will begin on Friday before the fourth Sabbath of this month, and not the third as stated last week.

Letters can now be mailed at this post-office for all points. They must be prepaid with U. S. postage stamps. The service is tri-weekly.

It will be seen on reference to another column that Hardy Solomon & Co., of Columbia, S. C., advertise a choice lot of Bolting Cloth for sale.

We call attention to a beautiful specimen of leather tanned and dressed in 10 days by our old practical tanner and currier, I. Bierfeld, it can be seen at our office for a few days.

RAFFLE.—The Raffle of "the Baly House," will come off at George W. Smith's Store, Mollon Row, on Friday afternoon at 4 past 4 p. m. Chances unpaid will be forfeited.

MEETINGS.—We are authorized to mention that the candidates will address the citizens of Newberry at this place on Thursday, at Prox Level on Friday, and at Loneshore on Saturday.

In our last paper we forgot to acknowledge the favor from Hon. J. P. Boyer, M. C. from Greenville, of a copy of the Constitution and Ordinance which we were enabled to lay before our readers. We make the amendment honorable.

T. D. Davis, Forwarding and Commission Agent, Columbia, Alston and Newberry, can always be found at Alston on the arrival and departure of trains to receive and forward packages consigned to his care.

It will be perceived that Messrs. Miller & Thompson have a Boot and Shoe Store, at the old stand of Capers Bros., druggists. They invite the citizens and ladies especially to an examination of their goods.

Captain Courtney will please accept our thanks for copies of the *Charleston Courier*.

Mr. Lathum will also accept our thanks for late copy of the *Nashville Union*, *Louisville Daily Journal* and *New York Herald*.

Dr. O. B. Mayor will also accept our thanks for a late copy of the *New York Herald*.

MARSHALL & BROS.—Attention is called to the advertisements of these gentlemen, by which will be seen that they have a variety of articles in the Dry Goods as well as Grocery and Hardware line. The children are not forgotten by their effort, as they have a most beautiful assortment of dolls. Call early on them.

LOOK TO YOUR CUMMIES.—The approach of cold weather will render the use of a fire-place more or less necessary. We therefore suggest to housekeepers and others—in view of the exceeding dryness of the times—the urgent necessity of sweeping their chimneys with long-handled brooms, or as best they can, until a good rain, which we hope will come at early day, renders all innovations unnecessary.

MESSRS. CARWILE & McLAUGHLIN, AGENTS.—We invite attention to their cards to be found in today's paper. It will be seen that they have in store, a superior assortment of Ladies', Men's, Misses and Boys' Hats and Shoes, also fresh Groceries, Blue Stone and Coppers. Choice Baltimore Bacon Sides, Shoulders and Lard, etc., etc. They are also prepared to pay-cash or barter for all kinds Country Produce, such as Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Dried Apples, Peaches, &c.

Important Circular.

The following circular has been issued from the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 15, 1895.

The circular of the 1st inst., relative to the shipment of guns and ammunition into States heretofore declared in insurrection, is hereby so modified that you will hereafter grant permits, without any reference to this department, for the shipment of sporting guns and ammunition there in any reasonable amount, and also blasting powder for mining purposes.

You will make weekly returns, on the last day of each week, of the several applications granted by you, showing the names and residences of consignees, and consignees, the amount and character of the powder shot and lead shipped, which must be stated in pounds, and not kegs, bags, or casks. It is designed that these shipments shall in no case exceed what may, in your judgment, be necessary to meet the ordinary wants of the country. All other applications you will refuse.

With great respect,
H. McCULLOUGH,
Secretary of Treasury.

TRAGIC AFFAIR.—FATHER and SON SHOT.—On Saturday last, "a mad and apparently well planned assault, with intent to kill, was made upon Dr. Theodore Dehon and his son, Theodore Dehon, Jr., by negroes, while the former was returning from their plantation at Ashpeep to Waterboro." We have not received full particulars of the assault, but learn that the assailants were the former slaves of Dr. Dehon. They were armed and fired several shots. The son was dangerously, and it is feared, mortally wounded. Dr. Dehon received four shots, and though severely wounded, is considered out of danger. Six of the negroes, including the driver of the plantation and his son, have been arrested. Dr. Dehon is the son of the late Bishop Dehon.

ITEMS WORTH COMMITTING TO MEMORY.—A bit of glue dissolved in skin-milk and water will restore old craps. Half a cranberry bound on a corn will soon kill it. An inkstand was turned over upon a white tablecloth; a servant threw over it a mixture of salt and pepper plentifully, and all traces of ink disappeared. Picture frames and glasses are preserved from flies by painting them with a brush dipped into a mixture made by boiling three or four onions in a pint of water. Bed-bugs are kept away by washing the crevices with strong salt water, put on with a brush. Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in the cellar, and not be used until three months old.

SAYS ARTEMUS WARD: "You may differ as much as you please about the style of a young lady's finger, but I tell you confidentially, if she has forty thousand pounds, the figure is about as near right as you will get it."

At a banquet given in honor of Hon. Greely by some of his colored brethren, the following toast was proposed: "Massa Greely; his face is white, but he has a black heart."

Women are said to have strange attachments toward men. It is not so. A man is often attached to an old hat, but did you ever know of a woman having an attachment for an old bonnet? Echo answers.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Editor:—I am surprised at hearing considerable dissatisfaction expressed by the people of the District, at the canvassing by a few individuals on sale day last, and the consequent nomination of candidates for the Legislature. It is said by those who are dissatisfied, that the Fair way would have been to have called the people into the Court House, and submitted the matter to them. The object, they say, was to unite what is called the Fair, Garlington and Moorman party with the Ward party, and run a joint ticket, and by this combination, elect certain individuals.

They further say that the Fair, Garlington and Moorman party feeling that the circumstances, which have transpired during the last four or five years, had so weakened them, that they could not manage the District, without the aid of the Kinard party, and hence they proposed an alliance which was accepted by Kinard, and the marriage was solemnized that evening, and the issue of the night cohabitation, appeared next morning, in the Herald, in the shape of a nomination of R. Moorman, for the Senate; and A. C. Garlington, J. P. Kinard and — for the House. What is there in this, I ask, to excite dissatisfaction on the part of the people of the District? Has not one or the other of these parties ruled the District for the last 15 or 20 years? Is it not as well to be governed by them combined as separately? I know some of the Kinard party objects to this combination, on the ground that it will give the Fair, Garlington and Moorman party control of the District, and thus absorb the Kinard party. Has not the Fair, Garlington and Moorman party, as it is called, ruled the District for the greatest part of the last fifteen or twenty years very well, and why not, I ask, permit them to continue to do so? In addition to the reason above assigned by some of the Kinard party, why this coalition should not be submitted to, and its nominees elected, I have heard the following objections urged, which I will here state and answer in order: First, because they were largely instrumental in causing the State to secede, and then did not aid her in her hour of trial as some expected they do. It is admitted, I believe, that they are able men, and sincere in advising the people to throw off the yoke and secede, and thus exposed themselves to the pains and penalties of treason; and in the name of common sense, is not that enough to require of them, without expecting them to expose their valuable lives to the hardships of camp life, and the dangers of the battle field? The lives of such men are too valuable to be exposed to such a fate, and they are entitled to the counsel of the nation, to be reverently exposed. They should be reversed for a higher duty than to be shot down like the common soldier on the battle field. Believing that they could best serve their country at home and in the Legislature, they were perfectly justified in saving themselves for that position in which they could serve their country best. Is not this in accordance with the true principles of patriotism? Examine the history of the world, and you will find that men of talent get up an immense revolution, and the common people have to fight the battles.

Again, it is said by those who are dissatisfied with this coalition, that it is not fair to the people of the District, for a half dozen individuals at the village to get up a caucus and nominate candidates without consulting them; that it is not dealing justly by the mass of the individuals of each party for a few members to move in a matter of so much importance, without at least first advising with them, and thus forcing themselves to vote for the nominees of this coalition, or to split off from their respective parties; and that each party, if fully represented, might have preferred to run separate tickets, or if they had been willing to the coalition, might have preferred to nominate quite a different ticket from the one now presented for their suffrage. There seems to be very little force in these objections, for the world is controlled and governed by combinations, and coalitions managed by a few individuals. It was the master mind of William Pitt, that defeated the ambitious plans and gigantic strides of the great Napoleon towards universal empire, by forming a coalition between England and the other nations of Europe. It is perfectly useless for men to belong to a party unless they are willing to do the bidding of their leaders. It has long since been an exploded doctrine in Europe, and is fast becoming so in this country, that the people are capable of governing themselves, and hence they should willingly submit to be governed and directed by three intelligent leaders, such as those put in nomination by the coalition said to have been formed on sale day last.

In reply to this, it is said that these men lack farseeing statesmanship, for they aided in precipitating the country into the most gigantic war the world ever saw, and thus brought utter ruin on the whole South, and therefore that they should not be trusted again, lest they precipitate us again into other difficulties. Statesmen, like other men, must make experiments, and must sometimes fail. We all can now see that secession was a most ruinous step, the way it was managed; but it is not certain that it would have been so if all, and especially those who initiated secession, had faced the music.

It has been further objected to the nomination of Col. Moorman, for the Senate, and Gen. Garlington, for the House, that they have so managed together as to keep one or the other of them in the Senatorial office for many years. That when it was thought Gen. Garlington could be elected Col. Moorman gave way to him, and when it was thought he could not be elected, then Col. Moorman, as the most popular of the two, would run for the position, so as to keep it in the family.

In reply to this, I would say that instead of this exhibition of their skill in management, being an objection to their election at this time, it is rather a recommendation, for it shows their ability to serve their constituents successfully in this way. We need just such managing men in the Legislature to secure to our District its due proportion of offices. There will have to be several new Judges elected, and by having such managing men as our representatives, we may secure one of these offices for one of our Newberry Lawyers. It is said that Col. Moorman, has not his equal in the State in roll-calling and managing elections; and as an evidence of it, did he not come very near giving Newberry a Governor at the last session. He was one of the managing members of the Convention which carried the State out of the Union, in 1860, and appointed an advisory council for Gov. Pickens, which, though it proved to be a great blunder and a curse to the country, yet it was intended for the best, and many persons thought it necessary.

I had liked to have omitted another objection which is frequently urged against the election of Messrs. Moorman and Garlington, both now and heretofore. It is this—that they are so completely under the influence of Col. Fair, that when he takes snuff they both sneeze. I am not at all prepared to admit this to be the case in any sense, and particularly in an odious sense, but if it was, neither am I prepared to admit this to be a serious objection. We should send men to represent us in the Legislature for the amount of good they are able to do for the people, and it matters very little whether they accomplish that good on their own motion or by the suggestions and influence of others. It is ad-

mitted by all, that Col. Fair, is one of the most skillful wire-workers in the State, and has in that way, as much influence in the Legislature as any other man. Why then should his influence over these gentlemen be an objection to their election.

Mr. Editor, I have endeavored in this communication to give you the principal objections urged against the coalition above referred to, and such answers to these objections as my feeble understanding could suggest. Hoping these answers may be satisfactory, I remain yours, &c.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

IN MEMORIAM.
"Now boast thee, Death, in thy possession lies A Dog unparalleled." [Shakespeare.]

Requiesce in pace! Mike Pratt,
Quietly ensconced in thy nest;
Green be thy grave, and grassy, Mike Pratt,
Lest nothing disturb thy last rest.

We all loved, dearly loved you, Mike Pratt,
Thy great worth to us was well known,
Thou wast so good and so true, Mike Pratt,
But now thy dear spirit has flown.

Every rat in our village, Mike Pratt,
Those rats that you caused to see "sights,"
Will now begin to pillage, Mike Pratt,
And behave unseemly o' nights.

Cats, too, are seen in your street, Mike Pratt,
Those cats by thee so often worried;
No fears have they, when they meet, Mike Pratt,
Now that thou art dead and buried.

And the little tiny pig, Mike Pratt,
Goed rooting and grunting around,
Thinking himself mighty big, Mike Pratt,
Since thou'rt mouldering in the ground.

Ah! things are not as they were, Mike Pratt,
But are fast growing worse and worse;
You leave us not without care, Mike Pratt,
Standing here, near thy lifeless corpse.

We'll think of thee, in thy quiet, Mike Pratt,
Thou' things are not as we would like;
Tendure them, though, we'll try it, Mike Pratt,
Farewell incomparable dog.

For the Herald.
Military Organizations.

It is necessary for the public good that the military organizations such as have been suggested and approved by Gov. Perry, should be made as soon as possible. Many of the freedmen are becoming disobedient, and to check this spirit of insubordination, a military force should be speedily organized, so as to arrest this spirit. This proposition meets with the approval of the General Commanding this Department of the State; and it is hoped that the companies being raised will soon be organized, and prepared to water efficiently upon the discharge of their duties.

Let these companies be speedily organized, and enter upon their duties as speedily as possible. It is known that the Legislature will meet on the 25th instant. Their duty will be amongst other matters, to provide for the cases that will arise as to the freed persons, and in which they will be interested, to be tried by the Court in which the Judge will preside. And until those matters can be arranged by the Legislature, there must be a sufficient force to keep the freed persons in proper order and in their proper place. These matters are important to the people. It is important that these things be done very soon.

CIVIS.

COMMUNICATED.
Through the considerate kindness of the President and Directors of the O. & C. R. Ministers attending the ensuing session of the So. C. Conference, in Charlotte, N. C., will pay half fare going, and return free by procuring a certificate of membership from the Secretary of the Conference.

SIDNEY BROWNE.
Oct. 6, 1895.

Mr. Editor: Please state to my friends and the public generally, that I very respectfully decline being a candidate for a seat in the ensuing Legislature.

G. S. CANNON.

News Item.
Chicago has eighty-five hotels.

Gen. Lamourette is dead.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte died recently at Rome.

Vessels were loading at Liverpool for Southern ports of the United States.

There are 214,622 Indians in this country.

The death of Sir W. Hamilton, the Astronomer, is announced.

Since the first of January, there have arrived in this country 33,000 emigrant women.

The Boston Post says that State apoplexies are forbidden to sell medicine on Saturday evening that is liable to work on Sunday.

The number of deaf reported in the papers throughout the country now-a-days exceed the marriages in the proportion of five to one.

The receipts from Intern Revenue are said to be averaging one and a quarter millions of dollars a day.

The faculty has announced that the Medical College of Charleston will resume its sessions early in November next.

Col. John D. Ashmore is announced in the Greenville Mountaineer, as a candidate for Congress.

The London News says that no time will be lost in giving check to Fenianism in Ireland. The Government programme will soon be announced.

R. BAXWELL RHEAT, Sr., we understand, is about to make application to President Johnson for pardon.

Col. F. J. Mosses, of Sumter, will very probably be appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina.

A Scotch agent has secured a large tract of land in Virginia, where a colony of Scotch emigrants will settle in November or December.

The city of Atlanta, Ga., has amended its penal code, so as to place blacks on an equality with the whites.

The official report of Grant's losses since taking command of the army of the Potomac in 1864, foot up 90,000.

It is asserted that over 8,000 Southerners, chiefly young men, have settled in New York city, since the surrender of the Southern armies.

It is said that the President has received fewer applications for pardon from South Carolina than any other State.